

NOTICE OF HEARING

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND PUBLIC LAND
MANAGEMENT

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management to receive testimony from academicians and State and local officials on alternatives to Federal forest land management. Testimony will also be sought comparing land management cost and benefits on Federal and State lands.

The hearing will take place on November 2, 1995, at 9:30 a.m. This will be a continuation of the hearing that begins on October 26, in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Mark Rey at (202) 224-6170.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO
MEETCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC
WORKS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to meet Tuesday, October 24, at 2:30 p.m., to consider S. 1316, the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1995, and other pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE THE JUDICIARY

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 24, 1995, at 2 p.m., in room 226 Senate Dirksen Office Building to consider nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 24, 1995, at 2:30 p.m. to hold a member briefing on intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 24, 1995, at 5 p.m. to hold a closed conference with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence on the fiscal year 1996 intelligence authorization bill (H.R. 1655).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE
OVERSIGHT AND THE COURTS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on the Administrative Oversight and the Courts of the Committee on the Judiciary, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 24, 1995, at 10 a.m., in the Senate Dirksen Building room 226 to hold a hearing on S1101, Federal Courts Improvement Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNITION OF INDONESIA'S
ACHIEVEMENTS

• Mr. BOND. Mr. President, this past August, Indonesia, a longtime Asian friend and ally of the United States marked 50 years of independence. Over those 50 years, the United States has been able to count on this strong ally for support in a wide range of areas, including its anti-Communist commitment, its support during the Vietnam war, its backing for United States and United Nations operations in countries such as Somalia and Cambodia, and its role in advancing trade liberalization in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC].

Over the past 25 years, under the direction of President Soeharto, this nation of 13,000 islands and 198 million people has achieved some of the most impressive economic growth the world has seen. Let me give you some numbers to emphasize this point: a 7-percent average annual growth in the GDP since 1967, an increase in the per capita GNP from less than \$70 in 1967 to almost \$900 today, a life expectancy rate that has risen from 41 in 1967 to 61 in 1992, and a dramatic decrease in both the infant mortality rate and illiteracy rate.

The Government of Indonesia is continuing to move ahead with aggressive and impressive projects to develop further the nation's quality of life, its infrastructure, and its capabilities and competitiveness for the next millennium. Over the next 5 years, these projects include: increasing the telephone penetration in the country by 8 million lines; increasing power generation by 11,000 megawatts; implementing a \$13 billion basic transportation infrastructure program that will touch almost every sector, including, ports, airports, railways, roadways and a rail system through the city of Jakarta; and a water and sanitation plan to bring clean water to a larger portion of the population.

In all, the country is looking at approximately \$53 billion in new works and heavy maintenance, engineering and support systems development over the next 5 years.

I think my colleagues would agree with me that this is an impressive program of development.

As these projects move forward, the Government of Indonesia is also working to make the country an easier place to do business by streamlining investment regulations and removing import license requirements; thus making it easier for foreign firms to participate in this booming market's economy.

And for anyone who questions whether the changes and opportunities created in this environment have benefited U.S. business, the answer is yes. In fact U.S. firms have reacted emphatically with exports from the U.S. rising 113 percent—from \$2.3 billion in 1989 to \$4.9 billion in 1994. For the U.S. economy that means that more than 95,000 jobs are supported by exports to Indonesia. And the United States Government has participated in supporting United States industries' interest in Indonesia by naming this emerging Asian tiger one of the 10 big emerging markets [BEM] for economic growth and by opening one of the first overseas U.S. Export Assistance Centers in Jakarta.

As Indonesia has gained a growing presence in the economic arena, President Soeharto has also brought the country into a more active role in the international community. As chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM], Mr. Soeharto has been a moderating voice in the developing world on the benefits of an active dialog between developed and lesser developed countries. Indonesia has also taken a leading role in promoting peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region. From its role in helping to settle the Cambodian conflict, where Indonesians made up one of the largest U.N. peacekeeping contingencies, to its efforts to establish an Asia dialog to settle the Spratly Islands territorial dispute, President Soeharto's efforts have been instrumental in helping promote harmony in a rapidly evolving region.

In recognition of his tireless efforts to bring economic prosperity to Indonesia while also engaging the country in a prominent international political role, President and Mrs. Soeharto are being honored later this week in Washington at a dinner hosted by CARE. It is an honor they richly deserve.

The strong relationship between the United States and Indonesia is indeed a benefit for both our countries. We both have prospered and continue to prosper from our close ties and common interests.

I think I also speak for many of my colleagues when I say that the achievements and growth of Indonesia over the past 25 years are truly impressive by any standards. I congratulate President Soeharto and the people of Indonesia on the many achievements they have made since independence and wish them continued success for the next 50 years.

I am confident that the strong relationship between our two great nations will continue not only for the next 50 years but well beyond. •